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Cambridge American Cemetery and Memorial

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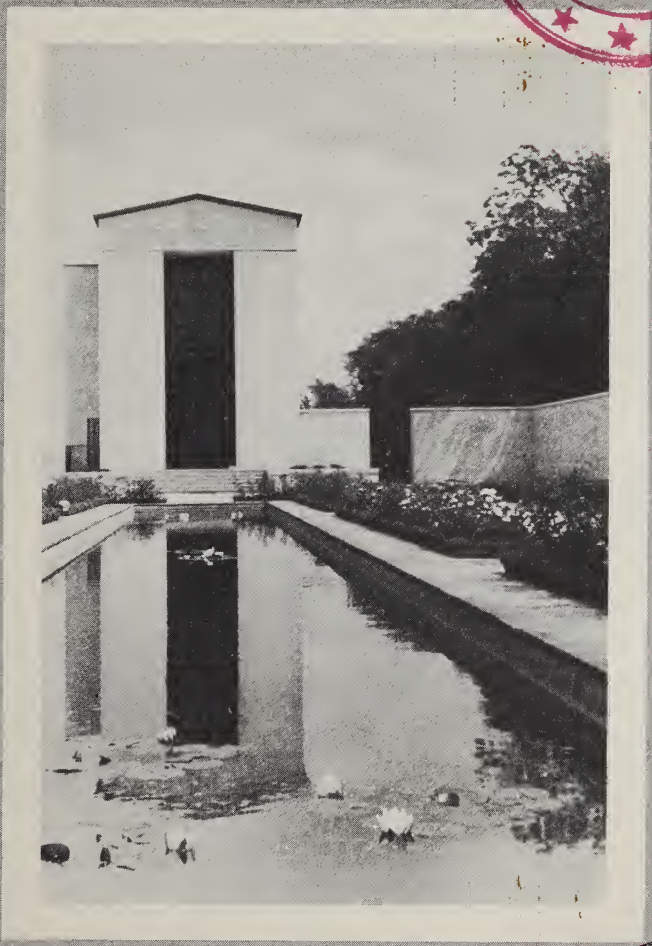

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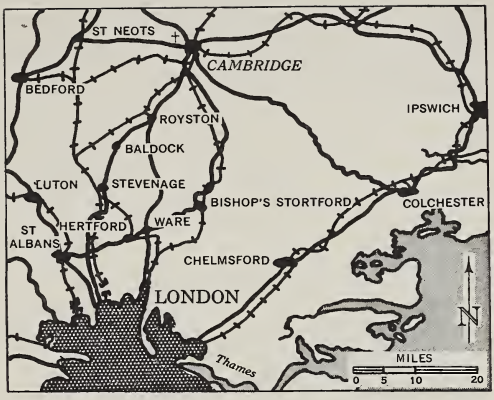
The American Battle Monuments Commission

1956

Flagpole at Main Entrance.

Cambridge American Cemetery and Memorial



LOCATION

Cambridge Cemetery, the only American military cemetery of World War II in the British Isles, is situated three miles west of the university city of Cambridge, on the main highway to the town of St. Neots, and 60 miles north of London.

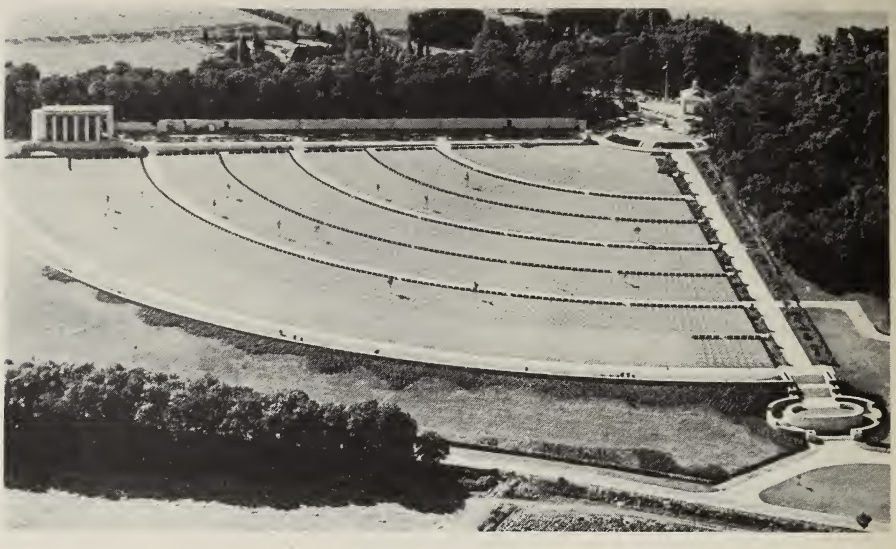
Cambridge may be reached by railroad from King's Cross or Liverpool Street Stations in London. Travel time is about 1¾ hours; train service is frequent. Taxicab service is available at Cambridge station. The cemetery may also be reached in about 2¼ hours by automobile from London. Hotel accommodations are available in Cambridge.

THE SITE

The cemetery site covers 30.5 acres of the north slope of a hill from which on clear days Ely Cathedral, 14 miles away, can be seen. Its west and south sides are framed by woodland in which oaks, ash and beech predominate; the road to Madingley runs along the north side.

The site, first established in December 1943, was donated by the University of Cambridge. Here are buried 3,811 of our military Dead, representing 39 percent of the burials which were originally made in England and Northern Ireland. A high proportion were members of the U. S. Army Air Forces; others died from wounds, ac-

Memorial, Reflecting Pool, With Wall of Missing on Right.



Aerial View of Cemetery.

cidents, or illness incurred in Atlantic waters, in the training areas of the United Kingdom, or in the invasions of North Africa and France.

ARCHITECTS

Architects for the cemetery and memorial were Perry, Shaw, Hepburn and Dean of Boston, Massachusetts; the landscape architects were Olmsted Brothers, of Brookline, Mass.

GENERAL LAYOUT

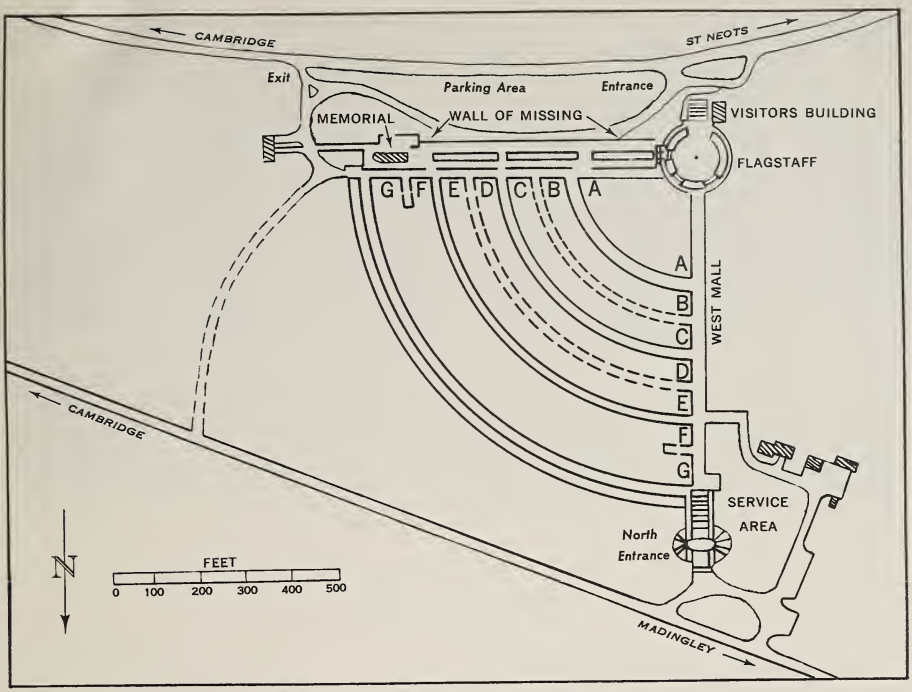
The main entrance from the highway is at the southwest corner of the cemetery. Immediately inside the main entrance is the Visitors' Building; on the porch wall is a bronze tablet presented by the grateful people of two English communities in memory of an American bomber crew who sacrificed themselves to avoid abandoning their disabled aircraft over these villages.

Just beyond the Visitors' Building is the 72-foot flagpole and its platform, with the inscription on the flagpole base taken from John McCrae's poem *In Flanders Fields:* TO YOU FROM FAILING HANDS WE THROW THE TORCH—BE YOURS TO HOLD IT HIGH. This platform affords an excellent view over the cemetery.

From the flagpole platform the great mall, with its reflecting pool bordered by polyantha roses, stretches eastward. At the far end is the memorial. The south side of the mall is formed by the wall bearing the names of the Missing; the north side, toward the graves, is lined with a double row of pink hawthorns.

Beneath the east end of the great mall are two large storage reservoirs, fed from the local water supply system. The pumps and controls are in the basement of the memorial. For economy the water from the reflecting pools is discharged into these reservoirs. Drinking water is distributed through a separate system.

Northward from the flagpole platform the west mall leads to the lower gates to the cemetery, and the service area. The broad walk passes between rows of Japanese pagoda trees, and is bordered by beds of pachysandra in which are planted flowering shrubs and perennials including peonies, daylilies, evergreen barberry, viburnum, etc. The grave plots lie between the two malls. From the lower end of the west mall a gravel walk turns to the



Location of Cemetery Features.

right and follows the curve of the lower plot toward the Memorial. In this area are planted rose of sharon, firethorn, forsythia, cotoneaster.

THE GRAVES AREA

The 3,808 headstones in the fan-shaped graves area are arranged in quarter circles whose wide sweep across the green lawns is best appreciated from the mall near the Memorial. From a point at the north edge of the flagpole platform another feature of the pattern is evident—the headstones are aligned like the spokes of a wheel. Each grave plot is enclosed by a boxwood hedge; isolated tulip trees, catalpa, beech, oak, and liquidambar (sweetgum) occur also therein.

These Dead, who gave their lives in our Country's service, came from every State in the Union, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Philippines. A few headstones also record that men entered the services from Canada, Chile, Denmark, England, Greece, Holland, Malta, Norway, Panama, Portugal and Scotland. Twenty-four of the headstones mark the graves of "Unknowns."

Among the headstones are two which represent burials of two men, and three men, respectively, whose names are known yet who could not be separately identified. Their remains are buried together; bronze tablets over their graves record their names.

THE WALL OF THE MISSING

This wall, 472 feet in length, is built of Portland stone, a limestone quarried on the south coast of England. Here are recorded the names and particulars of 5,125 of our Missing:

United States Army and Army Air Forces [1]	3,523
United States Navy	1,371
United States Coast Guard	201
United States Marine Corps	30

[1] It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.

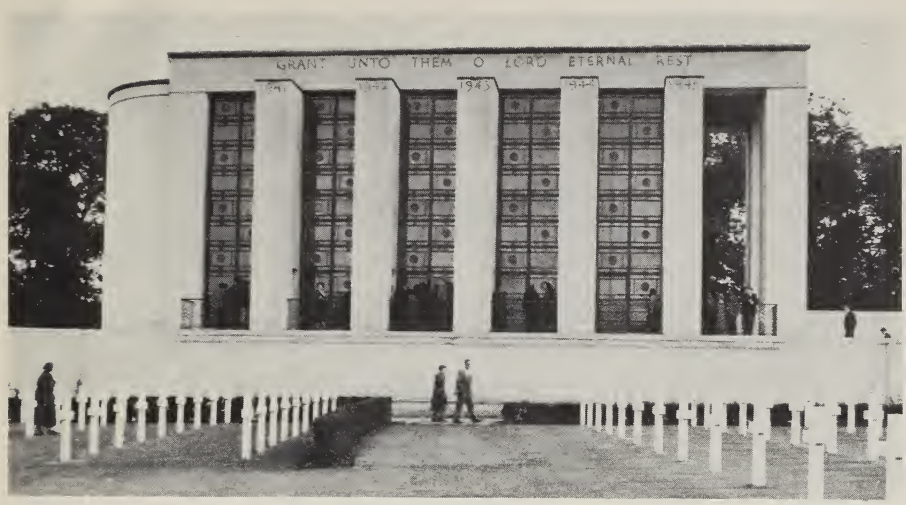
These also gave their lives in the service of their Country but their remains have not been identified, or they were buried in Atlantic waters. Their names include men from every State in the Union, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii.

Running the full length of the wall above these names is an extract from the dedication by President Eisenhower of the *Golden Book* now enshrined in St. Paul's Cathedral, London:

THE AMERICANS, WHOSE NAMES HERE APPEAR, WERE PART OF THE PRICE THAT FREE MEN FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THIS CENTURY HAVE BEEN FORCED TO PAY TO DEFEND HUMAN LIBERTY AND RIGHTS. ALL WHO SHALL HEREAFTER LIVE IN FREEDOM WILL BE HERE REMINDED THAT TO THESE MEN AND THEIR COMRADES WE OWE A DEBT TO BE PAID WITH GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR SACRIFICE AND WITH THE HIGH RESOLVE THAT THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY DIED SHALL LIVE ETERNALLY.

Along the wall are four statues representing a Soldier, a Sailor, an Airman and a Coast Guardsman in their typical uniforms and with their weapons, carved by English craftsmen. The paving is of English York stone (a sandstone).

The Burial Area From the Memorial.



The Memorial—North Facade.

The Memorial

EXTERIOR

The memorial, like the great wall, is built of Portland stone, of which St. Paul's Cathedral and many other monumental buildings in London are also constructed. It is 85 feet long, 30 feet wide and 28 feet high. On the north face of the memorial are five pylons each inscribed with a date recalling the five years from 1941 through 1945 in which the United States participated in the war. Above these pylons runs the inscription: GRANT UNTO THEM O LORD ETERNAL REST. Below the balcony with its bronze rope railing is inscribed: IN GRATEFUL TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICE AND IN PROUD MEMORY OF THEIR VALOR.

The entrance to the memorial, at its west end, is framed by two pylons; on the pediment above them is the dedication: TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY 1941–1945.

The main doors are of teakwood. They bear bronze models of the following military equipment and naval vessels:

Military Equipment

Armored Scout Car M8
Truck ¼ Ton 4x4
90 Millimeter Antiaircraft Gun
155 Millimeter Gun M2
Medium Tank M4
Motor Carriage, Multiple Gun M16
Amphibious Truck 2½ Ton DUKW
105 Millimeter Howitzer

Naval Vessels

Destroyer
Light Cruiser
Attack Transport
Landing Ship, Tank
Battleship
Escort Carrier

THE EXTERIOR MAP

On the south exterior wall of the memorial, facing the garden, is carved a great map with the superscription:

THESE AND MANY OTHER SITES WERE LENT BY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN ORDER THAT THEY MIGHT PREPARE AND SUPPORT THEIR GREAT MILITARY ASSAULTS 1941–1945.

This map of the United Kingdom indicates every place where a unit of battalion or larger size was stationed during World War II. Places where units as large as brigades were stationed are named. The map also shows the principal approach routes from the United States of air and sea craft, as well as the invasion routes to North Africa in 1942 and to Normandy in 1944. It bears a legend explaining the significance of the signs and colors used (Army, Navy, Air Installations) and is embellished with the sculptured arms of the United States and the United Kingdom. Worksheets for the map were furnished by the American Battle Monuments Commission; execution was by the workshop of the English artist David Kindersley.

INTERIOR

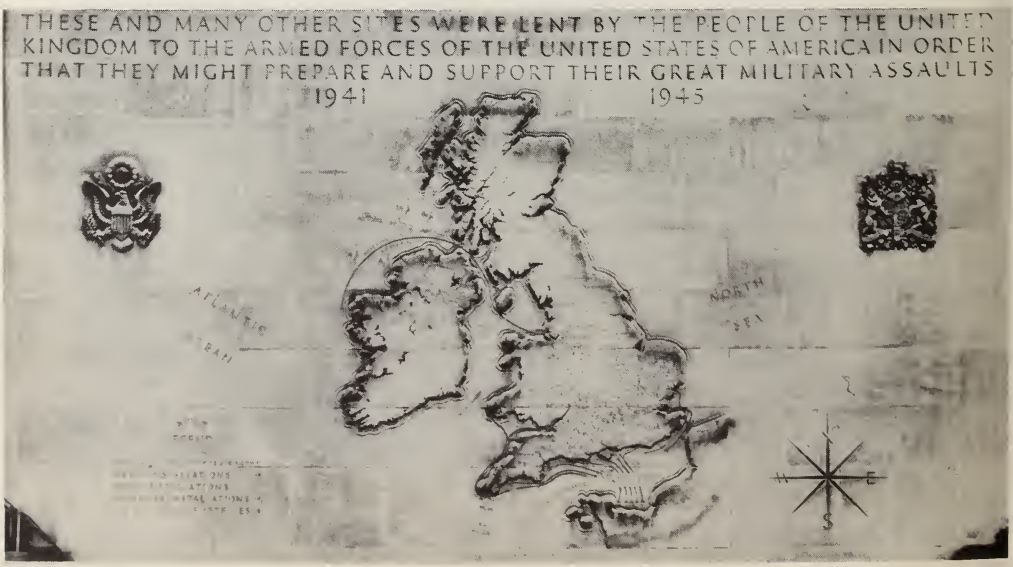
Museum Chamber

The interior of the memorial is divided into the large museum chamber, and the smaller devotional chapel at the far end. The outstanding feature of the museum room is the impressive map "The Mastery of the Atlantic—The Great Air Assault." This map, designed by the American artist Herbert Gute from data prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission, indicates the principal sea routes across the Atlantic and the types of naval and commercial craft which assured and maintained a supply of men and munitions to the European theater of operations. It also recalls the aircraft which operated in the antisubmarine campaign. Over Europe itself is depicted the continuous air assault by the United States Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force, operating both from England and from Italy, which contributed in large measure to the defeat of the enemy. Symbolic air lanes indicate their routes to the various targets of which the nature—military, industrial, transportation—is explained by the legend. The map is 30 feet long, 18 feet high.

The wall bearing the map is of Portland stone; the lower land elevations are indicated in polished Portland stone, the successively higher elevations in polished Hauteville marble, Lunel Clair and Lunel Fonce marbles, respectively. This unusual work of art was executed by David Kindersley's workshop.

Below the map is a series of seven plates. The center plate is of bronze; it describes the operations portrayed by the great map. The other plates constitute the key maps recording the

The Exterior Map.


THESE AND MANY OTHER SITES WERE LENT BY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM TO THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN ORDER
THAT THEY MIGHT PREPARE AND SUPPORT THEIR GREAT MILITARY ASSAULTS
1941
1945
ATLANTIC
NORTH
SEA

399675 O—57——2

The Interior Map.

development of the war against Germany and the war against Japan, respectively. The legend reads:

THRUST INTO A GLOBAL WAR WITH THE AXIS POWERS, THE UNITED STATES, AT THE CLOSE OF 1941, MOVED TO STRENGTHEN ITS DEFENSE POSITIONS IN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS. THE PROTECTION AND CONTROL OF THE SEA AND AIR ROUTES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, SO VITAL TO THE ALLIES' HOPES OF VICTORY, WERE CONCERNS OF UNCEASING URGENCY. THE UNITED STATES NAVY JOINED WITH THE ROYAL NAVY IN THIS BITTERLY CONTESTED BATTLE; U. S. ARMY AND MARINE CORPS UNITS WERE DISPATCHED TO STRENGTHEN KEY OUTPOSTS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND TO REINFORCE THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. WHILE THE ENEMY MADE EVERY EFFORT TO SEVER THE LIFELINES TO THE BRITISH ISLES, THE ALLIED NAVIES FOUGHT TO KEEP THE SEA LANES OPEN, TO CONVOY TROOPS AND MILITARY AND CIVILIAN SUPPLIES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, AND TO MAINTAIN THE LONG RUN TO NORTH RUSSIA TO SUSTAIN THE SOVIET FORCES.

CONTINUOUSLY THE ALLIES STROVE TO DEVELOP AND IMPROVE THEIR ANTI-SUBMARINE TACTICS, TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE ESCORT AND AIR COVERAGE TO THEIR CONVOYS. THE COORDINATED EMPLOYMENT OF LAND-BASED AIRPOWER AND OF ESCORT CARRIER AND DESTROYER GROUPS, TOGETHER WITH DEVELOPMENTS IN DETECTION DEVICES, GRADUALLY DROVE THE ENEMY'S SUBMARINES FROM THE PRINCIPAL SEA ROUTES. THIS WAR OF ATTRITION ON, ABOVE, AND BELOW THE WATERS OF THE ATLANTIC STEADILY TURNED IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIES.

IN NOVEMBER 1942, ALLIED FORCES LANDED ON THE SHORES OF NORTH AFRICA. THIS SUCCESSFUL OPERATION INVOLVED THE SIMULTANEOUS DEBARKMENT OF ATTACK TEAMS TRANSPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THROUGHOUT THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES OVERSEAS CONTINUED TO GROW IN THE URGENT EFFORT TO BUILD OVERWHELMING AIR STRENGTH. THE FIRST AMERICAN STRATEGIC BOMBING MISSION WAS UNDERTAKEN IN AUGUST 1942. BY THE SUMMER OF 1943 THE U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE WAS CONDUCTING LARGE-SCALE DAYLIGHT BOMBING ATTACKS; THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CONTINUED TO FLY MISSIONS AT NIGHT. THE OBJECTIVE WAS THE PROGRESSIVE DISLOCATION AND DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S MILITARY, INDUSTRIAL, AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM. EVER PRESENT WAS THE NECESSITY OF BEATING DOWN THE GERMAN FIGHTERS WHICH ATTACKED OUR HEAVY BOMBERS FIERCELY AND PERSISTENTLY.

WITH THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN ITALY IN SEPTEMBER 1943 CAME OPPORTUNITY FOR ATTACK FROM ANOTHER DIRECTION. THE U. S. FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE JOINED WITH THE EIGHTH TO FORM THE U. S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE. MASSIVE ATTACKS ON CRITICAL INDUSTRIAL TARGETS FORCED THE GERMAN AIR FORCE TO FIGHT FOR THEIR PROTECTION. IN A SERIES OF VIOLENT BATTLES THE ENEMY AIR ARM WAS BROKEN, NEVER AGAIN TO BE A SERIOUS MENACE. IN MARCH 1944 THE U. S. NINTH AIR FORCE AND THE BRITISH SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE INITIATED CONCENTRATED ATTACKS ON THE ENEMY'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS AND COASTAL DEFENSES IN BELGIUM AND NORTHERN FRANCE. THE U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE, WHILE CONTINUING ITS STRATEGIC ATTACK, AUGMENTED THIS ASSAULT.

ON 6 JUNE 1944, ALLIED FORCES CROSSED THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TO STORM THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY IN THE GREATEST AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION RECORDED IN HISTORY. THE ABSENCE OF SERIOUS NAVAL AND AIR OPPOSITION ATTESTED TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ALLIED OPERATIONS DURING THE LONG MONTHS OF PREPARATION THAT HAD PRECEDED THE LANDINGS. FOLLOWING THE SUCCESS OF THIS ASSAULT, THOUSANDS OF MEN AND MILLIONS OF TONS OF SUPPLIES WERE MOVED OVER THESE BEACHES THROUGH ARTIFICIALLY CREATED HARBORS. WITH NAVAL GUNFIRE AND AIR SUPPORT, BEACHHEADS WERE

Memorial Interior From Entrance.

CONSOLIDATED, AND THE ALLIED ARMIES MOVED FORWARD.

THROUGH THE REMAINING MONTHS OF THE WAR THE ALLIED MILITARY STRENGTH GREW STEADILY AS TROOPS, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES FLOWED ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. THE COMBINED BOMBER OFFENSIVE CONTINUED TO STRIKE AT STRATEGIC MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS WITH EVER-

MOUNTING INTENSITY AS THE GROUND FORCES PUSHED ONWARD INTO GERMANY.

ON 8 MAY 1945, 337 DAYS AFTER THE LANDINGS IN NORMANDY, CAME VICTORY IN EUROPE.

The mosaic ceiling, by the American artist Francis Scott Bradford, constitutes a memorial to those Americans who gave their lives while serving in the U. S. Army Air Force. The ghostly aircraft—single engine, twin engine, four engine—accompanied by mourning angels, make their final flight toward the Glory over the altar. The parts of the ceiling in deep blue denote the depth of infinity; the lighter colors reflect the light of Heaven breaking through the earthly layers of the sky. The lighter nimbus surrounding each aircraft separates it from earthly forces while it carries the souls of the men who perished in the skies. Around this ceiling is the moving inscription:

IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF THOSE MEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE WHO FROM THESE FRIENDLY ISLES FLEW THEIR FINAL FLIGHT AND MET THEIR GOD. THEY KNEW NOT THE HOUR THE DAY NOR THE MANNER OF THEIR PASSING. WHEN FAR FROM HOME THEY WERE CALLED TO JOIN THAT HEROIC BAND OF AIRMEN WHO HAD GONE BEFORE. MAY THEY REST IN PEACE.

The Stained-glass Medallions

Set in glass panels beside and above the main door are stained-glass medallions representing the seals of the War and Navy Departments as well as the principal decorations awarded by our Armed Services, thus:

War Department

Air Medal
Distinguished Flying Cross
Silver Star
Distinguished Service Cross
Medal of Honor—Army
Distinguished Service Medal—Army
Soldier's Medal

Navy Department

Purple Heart
Bronze Star Medal
Legion of Merit
Navy Cross
Medal of Honor—Navy
Distinguished Service Medal—Navy
Navy and Marine Corps Medal

In the remaining windows of the memorial are set stained-glass replicas of the seals of the States of the Union arranged in vertical rows, from left to right, in the order in which they entered the Union. Above them are the seals of the United States (obverse and reverse), the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

The Chapel

Over the teakwood doorway to the chapel is the inscription in bronze characters INTO THY HANDS, O LORD. The words FAITH, HOPE, also in bronze letters, are set into the chancel rail. On the Portland stone altar a cloth of coat of mail is spread; upon it rests the large bronze cross. Behind the altar is a mosaic also by Francis Scott Bradford, which purports to interpret the supreme moment, described in the Scriptures, in which the Archangel sounds his trump to announce the imminence of the Resurrection and the Last Judgment. Detailed accuracy in delineation of the various engines of war is emphasized to lend force to the over-all symbolism of the design; the ship and the aircraft are memorial representations of the sacrifice of those in the Naval sea and air forces who are buried in the Cemetery, or lost or beneath the sea and here commemorated. The Crosses and Star of David refer as symbols to those who are buried beneath the ground. Mourning angels, and the inscription from the 23d Psalm, HE RESTORETH MY SOUL—HE MAKETH ME TO LIE DOWN IN GREEN PASTURES, enter into the design also. Flanking the altar are two tall candelabra, also embellished with mosaic.

Construction of the cemetery and memorial was completed in 1956.

Youth Triumphing Over Evil—Brittany Memorial.
(Lee Lawrie, Sculptor.)

AMERICAN MILITARY
Cemeteries & Memorials
OF WORLD WAR II

The American Battle Monuments Commission is responsible to the people of the United States for the construction and permanent maintenance of military cemeteries and memorials built by the United States Government on foreign soil. It is not responsible for construction, maintenance, or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its Territories and possessions.

After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight

To the Missing—World War II Loggia—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

military cemeteries already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces.[1]

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next-of-kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 171,000, representing 61 per cent of the recovered bodies. The remaining 39 per cent were given final interment in the cemeteries on foreign soil; and in the cemeteries at Honolulu, Sitka and Puerto Rico (which remain under Army control).

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army, with the assistance of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Their locations reflect the progress of the

[1] These were: Cemeteries: Brookwood (England); Suresnes, Oise-Aisne, Aisne-Marne, Somme, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne (France); Waregem (Belgium). Monuments: Brest, Cantigny, Bellicourt, Chateau-Thierry, Somme-Py, Montfaucon, Montsec, Tours (France); Kemmel, Audenarde (Belgium); Gibraltar. Tablets: Chaumont, Souilly (France).

military operations; they were selected with a view to their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage, and other practical considerations. In every case use of the site in perpetuity was granted by the host government to the United States, free of cost, rent, and taxes. The remainder of the "temporary" cemetery sites reverted to the landowners upon completion of reburial operations.

The fourteen permanent World War II cemeteries with numbers of graves including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at the Memorials are:

	Dead	*Unknown*	*List of Missing*
Cambridge, England	3,811 including	24	5, 125
Normandy (near St. Laurent sur Mer, Calvados), France.	9,386 including	307	1, 557
Brittany (near St. James, Manche), France.	4,410 including	95	498
Epinal, France	5,255 including	69	424
Lorraine (at St. Avold, Moselle), France.	10,489 including	151	444
Rhône (at Draguignan, Var), France.	861 including	62	293
Netherlands (near Margraten), Holland.	8,301 including	105	1, 722
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium	7,989 including	89	451
Ardennes (near Neuville-en-Condroz), Belgium.	5,244 including	744	465
Luxembourg (at Hamm, near Luxembourg), Luxembourg.	5,076 including	101	372
Florence, Italy	4,402 including	212	1, 409
Sicily-Rome (Nettuno, near Rome), Italy.	7,860 including	488	3, 095
North Africa (near Carthage), Tunisia.	2,840 including	240	3, 725
Philippines (near Manila)	17,178 including	3, 744	36, 269

In addition, 24 Unknowns of World War II were interred in the World War I cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris.[2]

The following World War II cemeteries are maintained by the Department of the Army:

	Dead	*Unknown*	*List of Missing*
Honolulu, T. H.[3]	13,509 including	2, 106	18, 106
Puerto Rico	69	.....	.....
Sitka, Alaska	72 including	5	.....

In 1947 the American Battle Monuments Commission selected fourteen outstanding American architects, each to design one of the cemeteries, conceiving the graves plots and a monument as complementary elements of an

[2] See page 18 concerning World War II memorial.
[3] See page 21 concerning memorial.

integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the respective regions. Upon approval of the general schemes by the Commission, and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the graves plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service in making the permanent burials of those remains which, by decision of the next-of-kin, were to remain overseas. This timely cooperation of the two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been

virtually completed, the cemeteries were progressively transferred to the American Battle Monuments Commission by Executive Order, for construction and maintenance. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step—grading; installation of a system of reinforced-concrete beams on piles to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water-supply and distribution systems; utilities buildings; roads and paths; plantings; and the erection of the memorials.

To provide against dry seasons and the occasional real drought, each ceme-

tery is equipped with storage reservoirs and a high-pressure sprinkling system.

For the design of the various memorials no specific requirement was imposed upon the architects beyond the budgeted cost, except that each should embody these features:

A small devotional chapel.

Inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region.

A graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops.

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide, and interesting, variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials was the implied undertaking by our Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since, by Department orders, the erection of monuments by the troops (which unfortunately have been found to be often poorly-designed, poorly constructed and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden. The "permanent graphic" record takes the form of maps, usually quite large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as the language of the country in which the cemetery is situated. The historical data (in the form of map layouts and texts) were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission; the maps were rendered in tasteful presentation by experienced artists. In no two cases is the method—or even the materials—the same; the map may be of layered marbles, or in fresco, perhaps in bronze relief, or in ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "Key-Maps": "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan". Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these Key-Maps each major battle may be related to all others in time and space.

With each architect an American landscape architect, an American sculptor and an American muralist or painter ordinarily collaborated. Their talents have made a major contribution to the beauty and dignity of the Memorials all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials, as well as of most of the works of art, was effected by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

Each grave is marked by a headstone of white marble, of the same designs as those used in the overseas cemeteries of World War I—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin Cross for all others. These headstones were quarried and fabricated in the Italian Tyrol, northwest of Venice, except about one-half of those at the Philippines cemetery which came from the region of Carrara in western Italy. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service number, organization, date of death, and State or Territory from which he entered the military service. Headstones of the Unknowns, i. e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription: HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

The lists of Missing (which include the unidentified and those lost and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and State; the conditions under which death occurred were usually such as to deny the possibility of recording the exact date.

In addition to the fourteen World War II cemeteries and Memorials, the American Battle Monuments Commission program includes the following:

SURESNES

As previously stated, 24 World War II Unknowns were interred in this World War I cemetery. Here, where senior representatives of the French and United States Governments on ceremonial occasions pay homage to our Dead, the World War I chapel was, by addition of two loggias, converted

SWITZERLAND
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
Saône
Rhône
LYON
GRENOBLE
MILAN
VENICE
TRIESTE
Danube
BELGRADE
TURIN
Po
MONTELIMAR
ITALY
FRANCE
GENOA
BOLOGNA
YUGOSLAVIA
ADRIATIC SEA
DRAGUIGNAN
NICE
PISA
FLORENCE
MARSEILLE
ST RAPHAËL
LEGHORN
TOULON
SIENA
APENNINES
SPAIN
CORSICA
BARCELONA
ROME
FOGGIA
ANZIO
NETTUNO
BARI
ALBANIA
NAPLES
SALERNO
SARDINIA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PALERMO
MESSINA
SICILY
N
ALGIERS
CARTHAGE
TUNIS
MALTA
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
MILES
0 50 100 150 200
0 50 100 150 200
KILOMETERS

"Memory"—World War II Memorial Chamber—Suresnes. (*Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.*)

into a shrine to commemorate our Dead of both wars.

The wall of the World War II loggia bears this inscription:

TO THE ETERNAL MEMORY OF 358,967 AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II. OF THIS HOST 106,757 REST IN EIGHTEEN OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES. THE REMAINS OF 174,426 WERE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND. OF THOSE RESTING IN THE OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES 8,494 HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED. THEIRS ARE AMONG THE 78,966 NAMES OF THOSE MISSING IN ACTION OR LOST OR BURIED AT SEA WHICH ARE RECORDED UPON THE WALLS OF THE CEMETERY MEMORIALS. * * * INTO THY HANDS O LORD.

Within the World War II memorial chamber is engraved:

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE EARTH THAT OTHER PEOPLES MIGHT BE FREED FROM OPPRESSION * * * LET US HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE HONORED DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN.

EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coasts of North and South America, gave their lives in the service of their Country their names and particulars are to be inscribed on a memorial to be erected at New York.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL

Similarly, the names and particulars of those 412 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their Country off the west coasts of the Americas will be recorded at a memorial to be erected at San Francisco.

HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the military cemetery at Honolulu is maintained by the Department of the Army, the American Battle Monuments Commission, by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, will erect a memorial therein, similar in objects to those built in the other overseas cemeteries. Buried at the cemetery are 13,501 Dead of World War II and 1,200 who died in the Korean operations; the Memorial will record 18,180 Missing of World War II and 8,000 Missing in Korea. The memorial will also embody the customary chapel and maps.

MAINTENANCE

Permanent maintenance of the cemeteries is a responsibility of the American Battle Monuments Commission. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent in each case are American war veterans.

At each cemetery there is a Visitors' Building, with comfortably furnished reception room. Here visitors may be informed as to the location of graves (or inscription of the Missing) at any overseas cemetery.

The cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted at the cemeteries and monuments without special authorization, except when photography is to be used for commercial purposes—in such case permission must be obtained from the Commission's local office.

Unlike the national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields.

FLOWERS

In the general interest, the decoration of graves with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is happy to assist interested persons to

arrange with local florists in foreign countries for placing such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least 5 days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or international money order in dollars or local currency. Deposits may be made for a single decoration on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within the year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to "The American Battle Monuments Commission, Flower Fund", money orders to "The American Battle Monuments Commission". Requests should be addressed to the Commission's Paris office, except in the case of Florence, Nettuno, and Carthage Cemeteries where the Rome office is responsible, and Manila where the Manila office is responsible.

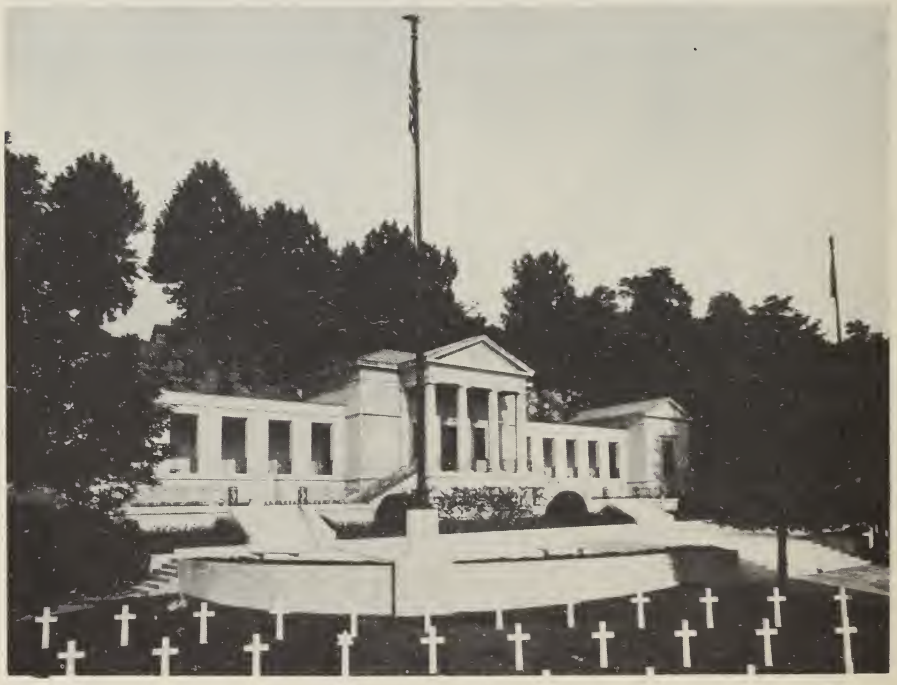
Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local florist who is a member of the "Florists Telegraph Delivery Association." In addition to the name of the deceased, the rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located, and the location by plot, row, and grave should be provided if known.

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission's offices in Washington, Paris, Rome, or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission's representatives there may be of some assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules, and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Upon the request of the bona fide next of kin, the Commission will furnish one photograph of the appropriate headstone or inscription engraved on the Wall of the Missing.

Suresnes Memorial With World War I and II Loggias.



United States Office

Washington 25, D. C.
Telephone: Liberty 5–6700
Extension 63679
Telegrams: Monuments, Washington

Mediterranean Office

American Embassy,
Via Veneto, Rome
Telephone: 414, Extension 156
Telegrams: Monuments, Rome

European Office

20 rue Quentin Bauchart
Paris, 8e, France
Telephone: Balzac 0700
Telegrams: Monuments, Paris

Philippine Office

American Military Cemetery,
Manila, P. I.
Telephone: 5–02–12
Telegrams: AMBAMCOM, Manila, P. I.

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Established by Congress March 1923

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Paul P. Cret (World War I program)
Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson (World War II program)

Consulting Landscape Architect

Markley Stevenson (World War II program)

Consulting Sculptor

Lee Lawrie (World War II program)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1957 O - 399675

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